

FIRMNESS IN THE COTTON MARKET.

listory of the English Aggression

Opinions in England on the Probabilities of War with the United States.

The New Commercial Policy of Great Britain.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE,

MARKETS, &c. &c.

nt packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, a mag-

A report prevails in the Woolwich garrison that Sir George Murray, the Master General of the Ordance, has tendered his resignation. The Marquis of Anglesey, or Major General Sir C. Napier, is spoken of as his successor.

The Empress of Russia, according to present arrangements, intends visiting her royal relation at Berlin, previous to her return to St. Petersburgh.—Prince Albert, of Prussia, has just purchased a magnificent estate in Upper Selena, for 700,000 thalers.

A cargo of Indian corn has arrived in Limerick, an anticipation of the repeal of the duty.

Monsieur Odin, Bishop of Texas, is about to empark from Havre for that country with twenty-seven priests.

that now no longer exists. For our own part, we never anticipated a war, and for this reason, that America possesses neither money of her own nor credit with states better supplied, sufficient to enable her to carry on a war, and has besides nothing to hope from war, even were her condition other than, happily for the peace of mankind, it is known to be. In modern times, money is literally what it has withly been called, the "sinews of war," and the friendship of a Rothschild is infinitely more serviceable than the favor of Kings or Emperors. One security, therefore, which we had against an American war arose from this fact, that the name of America is bad on every exchange in Europe. The old world has had quite enough of American repudiation to induce it to reliuse advancing more "dollars." The gasconading spirit of our trans-Atlantic kinsmen afforded likewise other and good grounds for believing that war was never really contemplated, notwithstanding the frothy denunciations in the President's mensage. Mr. Polk advised all negotiation with Great Britain to be broken off, and the notice to be given for determining the joint occupation of Oregon, but what active measures did he take 1 None. As Mr. Webster told him, Mr. Polk had made no earthly preparation for war. How Mr. Polk would have answered it to his country had his egregious folly led to a war for which America is confessedly altogether unprepared, it is not our province to determine. We leave that matter to the consideration of Congress. Next came the extra ordinary address of the venerable John Quincy Adams, of whom, remembering his long and brilliant career, we will not say one word by way of disparagement. Mr. Adams repeated the Fresident's recommendation to terminate the existing state of joint occupancy, but in the same breath refused to vote for any increase of the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the war and any estimates. From these circumstances, among others, our ordinary with a martine and proper course. However, not ma service with a size better supplied, enfected to contain the label has been supplied, self-size of size and solid his better than a service of the source of

most interesting that has taken place for many years in the British House of Commons. The attention of the whole country is directed to the importance of the question involved, and to the greatness of the struggle. The interest that has elspsed since ministerial measure was first propounded, has given time to all parties to weigh well its merits, and to calculate its results. The monopolists do not now present the same front and united phalanx, as they did some short time since. It is true that a small portion of them are still determined to fight the battle out, though it be apparent, even to themselves, that their ultimate defeat is inevitable. Others of them have begun to admit a glimmering of light into their hitherto darkened understandings. Like the Fremier himself, they see the version

nistry. It is true that coalition ministries never have been popular in this country, and never have done any good. The present crisis. however, is a peculiar one, and one which would fully justify a perfect facion or amalgamation of parties. Whatever opinion may be entertained of Sir Robert Peel's other qualities, this much is certain, that by all sound thinking men he is considered to be the statesman who, above all others, better understands the commercial interests of this country. A Peel-Russell government would, undoubtedly, be the strongest government that ever wielded the destinies of the British empire.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHNSON, OF THE SHIP TORY.—The trial of this notorious individual for the atrocuties on board the stip Tory, with which our readers are familiar, commenced on Thursday morning at the Central Criminal Court, and did not conclude until half past two yesterday afternoon. He was arraigned on a charge of having committed several murders and felonies. The attorney-general prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Jervis. The jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity. He will thus be imprisoned for his.

The Hanover Gazette of the 31st ult. publishes the treaty of extradition concluded with Belgium. It is similar in all important points to the treaties for the extradition of criminals, which have, within the last few years, been entered into by different States of Europe.

Austria.

An important legal reform has just been effected by the Austrian Government, in the substitution of a summary process for debts not exceeding 200 florins, for the tedious and expensive proceedings which have huherto been necessary.

We have received by extraordinary express our despetches in anticipation of the Bombay mails of the 1st of January, containing the important news that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutleg, and that they having thus declared war against the British, the Govenor General had issued the following proclamation on the 13th of December:—

Bonnay, Jan. 3.—To understand the Sikh character it is necessary to explain that they follow the tenet sof Nunok, who four centuries ago formed a religion from Hindooism and Mahomedanism, which suited the taste of the men of the Lahore.—Guided by their "Gooroos," or priests, they fought and gained considerable territories in the Punjab, or Gountry of the Five Rivers.

Some of the troops, and especially those of Rajpoot desocent, assumed the appellation of Singns, or Lions. Runjeet Singh, by his abilities, succeeded in placing himself at their head. He died in June, 1839, since which time three of his successors have been assassinated. Dhuleep Singh is but a boy, and the troops refuse to obey his feeble sceptre.

The Singlis resemble, in a great measure, the Janissaries at Constantinople; and they, too, assume the right of selecting their own rulers. The Akhalees are a tribe of the wildest fanatics, who look upon all men as objects of hatred, unless those who profess the Sikh faith. The Sikh troops are stated to amount in number to about 70,000 men, coliceted from the bravest of the land; for, like the Janissaries, they admit recruits of all classes, on those recruits adopting their tenes.

The Sikh troops, inflated with vanity and desirous of plander, came to the resolution of invading British territory; and they, notwithstanding the reluctance of their government, marched in the end of November, and the begianing of December to the Suleg, a distance of about fifty miles from Lahore. They torced the Queen Mother's paramour, Lall Singa, to accompany them as a hostage tor her behavior during their absence. On the 28th of November one division of them reached Manihala, and on the 28th Behranna. The other divisions moved in garallel routes, and on the 8th December the whole lorce reached the banks of the Suleg, forming a line extending from Kussoor, opposite to Ferozepore, to the Hurrecke Ghal, Tej Singh, who was to be one of their principal leaders, endeavored by various excuses to delay his departure from Lahore.

described by them as being undermined, and to be blown up in case they enter it. They were vacillating before they entered the British territory, and appeared to be more so on finding their progress resisted. The Rance, or Queen Mother, remained at Lahore, declaring she had opposed the march of the troops, who refused to obey her. At her request, a force had been sent back to Lahore, to protect her

force had been sent back to Lahore, to protect her and the capital.

Apprehensions were entertained that the Sikh troops would separate themselves into plundering bands, and scatter destruction through the Brussh provinces to Susa, Hansee, &c., hence great anxiety prevailed as to the results of the pitched battle which was expected on the 20th of December.

Moultan is a tributary province of Lahore, and the troops stationed there, to the number of 30,000 men, were described as having moved towards Beawulpore. They were under the command of Dewan Moulraj, the Nazim, or Governor of Moulton.

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News of the invasion of the British territory had reached Sir Charles Napier on the 24th of December, and her Majesty's 87th regiment, and the 12th regiment native infantry, and all the other disposable forces there, were instantly ordered to prepare for marching to the frontiers of the Punjab. The lat regiment Bombay Europeans, her Majesty's 17th regiment, and the 4th rifles, 3d and 11th regiments of Bombay native infantry, were under orders for starting in the steamers from Bombay for Kurrachee, on route for Scinde, to reintorce the Scinde army.

The latest news from Cabul describes a feud between Akbar Khan and Sultan Tan, which induced the latter to excite disturbances. Dost Mohammed had grown suspicious of all persons, except his sens, to whom alone he confided the command of his troops.

Of Peshora Singh, who, some time back, raised a revolt at Attoed, it is not known whether he is dead or alive. Some suppose him a prisoner in the fort of one of the chiels.

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a revolt at Attoed, it is not known whether he is dead or alive. Some suppose him a prisoner in the fort of one of the chiels.

January 2.—The steamer was delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the Governor General's despatches. The steamer which took up to Kurrachee the first detachment of troops from Bomosy returned yesterday, and one started this morning, and others are to start to-morrow, with her Majesty's 17th Regiment and detachments of artillery.

It was rumored at Kurrachee that an engagement had taken place between the advance guard of the British army and the Sikhs at Moodkee, in which the 3rd dragoons did great execution, by routing the enemy, and taking 17 guns General M'Caskell is said to have died of his wounds on the following day. The date is not stated.

Great anxiety prevailed respecting the position of the Governor General and the Commander in Chief and their army, which was stationed Letween Loodinna and Ferozepore, in such a manner as to be liable to have the communications with Delhi intercepted.

The main body of our troops, advancing from Umballa towards Ferozepore, were on the 17th of December at Bussean, within 35 miles of the Sikh army, and with the Commander in Chief close by. On the 22ad it was known that the Lahore troops, to the number of 30,000, with 70 guns, had crossed the river Sullei, and had taken up such a position as would enable them to intercept the Ferozepore mails. None of later date than the 13th of December had reached Cawnpore.

The dak between Loodiana and Ferozepore is stopped, and the whole of the intermediate jungle swarming with plunderers of the worst description.

The departure of the steamer, which was fixed for noon this day, has been further postponed till five o'clock this evening.

Every exertion is making at this port to send troops of all kinds off to Scinde, to enable Sir Charles Napier to move at the head of a large force.

Friday Parking.—The mails are now closing, although the Governor General's despatches have not arrived.

"Boshbay, Times office, Saturday, 12 A. M., Jan. 3.—A despatch arrived this morning from the Governor-General from Ferozepore, which mentions that a battle had taken place. Our lorces had stormed one of the enemy's positions, and were preparing to storm the other when the despatch left. Sir H. Hardinge led the centre, Sir H. Gough the right, and Sir John Littler the left. The slaughter was very great. Further particulars have not yet reached us. The steamer victoria had made considerable way out of the harbor when the above despatch arrived, when she was immediately recalled, and returned into port about half past 10 o,clock."

The despatch is dated from Umballa, the 26th of December.

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11 O'Clock.—The news is that the battle took place at Ferozepore; the Governor General led the centre, the Commander-in.Chief the right, and Sir John Luitler the left.

The centre and right kept their ground well; the left was hard pressed.

The troops had stormed one position, and were reparing to attack the other when the despatch leit. The slaughter was very great.

There is no doubt of this, as Ma. Cochrane, the barrister, has just come from Government-House, where the Governor announced publicly the news.

This intelligence relieves us from all apprehensions relative to the garrison of Ferozepore, and to the positions of the army. The Sikhs lost 65 gans.

The fighting was for three days, day and night. The British occupied the Sikh camp.

Noon.—Another report is that the Sikh force of more than 50,000, and 150 pieces of artillery, invaded the British possessions on the 21st December. A battle was the immediate result, which lasted till the 23d, and was not over when the express left. The loss was great on both sides, but the enemy suffered most, and lost 65 pieces of cannon. It is also said that Sir Jehn Littler was forced to retire on the first attack, and that the enemy were only routed on the advance of the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief. No doubts were entertained that the enemy would shortly be driven across the Sutlej. The steamer is about to start.

[From the London Sunday Times, Feb. 8.]

Great Battle of Ferozepore.—We have always been of opinion that Sir Hearty Hardinge was a most incompetent Governor General, and the intelligence brought by the mail just arrived has placed that matter beyond dispute. It had long been evident to all persons, whether in India or in Great Britain, that the Seiks were preparing to make an incursion into the British terrutories, not so much with a vie

should, therefore, have prevented them, and have attacked the savage and lawless plunderers on their own territory.

Much has often been said in certain prints, of the necessity of consulting the public opinion of Europe in what we undertake in India. But this is a slavish and contemptible notion. We should consider nothing but the principles of justice, it being a matter of indifference to us what Europe thinks on the subject, and whether it is pleased or displeased. We are masters of India, and if we be true to ourselves, and faithful to our trust, there is not a power on earth can shake our empire. But the sooner we put down the native governments the better. They are a nuisance to us, and a curse to their subjects; and as they are known to subsist by our sufferance—frequently by our support—every day of their existence only alienates the natives from us, by creating among them the belief that we must be indifferent to their welfare, or we would deliver them from systems of oppression so contemptible.

But what, it may be asked, will be the result of the battle of Ferozepore? What intelligence will the next mail bring? Will it be defeat or victory? In our opinion, certainly victory. We cannot be beaten there, or if we were to receive a cheek, diastrous as the immediate results might be, we should speedily recover ourselves, and beat down all opposition. There is not in all Asia an army that could stand before us, unless by the wreiched mistakes of such men as Sir Henry Hardinge, our forces were kept away from the field of battle, and only brought up after every thing nad been decised. Let it not, however be forgotten that even he has fought like an Englishman. It is only in policy that he has been wrong. On the field of battle, has a proved himself a gallant officer—and to his valor and military arrangements victory is, therefore, and military arrangements victory is, therefore, and man and common prudence.

Theatrical and Musteal.

The celebrated Swedish centatrice, Jeany Lind,

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The atrical and Musical.

The celebrated Swedish centatrice, Jenny Lind, is creating quite a sensation at Berlin; she is to take a part next week in the Earl of Westmoreland's opera "Proserpina," which is to be performed at his lordship's mansion.

Mr. Horn's entertainment, "The Lays and Legends of Normandy," was repeated at Crosby Hall, with undiminished success.

Mr. H. Russell gave his vocal entertainment at Miss Kelly's theatre, Dean street, to a most crowded audience, who applauded him to the echo, and encored several of his songs, which he song with great energy, accompanying himself on a Fonda pi-